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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/647,759	08/25/2003	Lakshminath Dondeti	120-162	2732
34845	7590	01/05/2007	EXAMINER	
McGUINNESS & MANARAS LLP 125 NAGOG PARK ACTON, MA 01720			WYSZYNSKI, AUBREY H.	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2134		
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		01/05/2007	PAPER	

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/647,759	DONDETI ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Aubrey H. Wyszynski	2134	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 August 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a). Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-15 are pending.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung, U.S. Patent No. 6,760,444 and in view of Jari, et al., U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0020275.

Regarding claim 1, Leung discloses a method for preserving security associations between at least two entities includes the steps of:

maintaining a security association relating to communication between the at least two entities in a table/security-association table (fig. 4), and periodically storing the security association in non-volatile storage (col. 4, lines 5-12). Leung lacks or does not expressly disclose periodically storing the security association in non-volatile memory. However, Jari discloses periodically storing the security association in non-volatile storage ([0005]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Leung with the device of Jari, to

Art Unit: 2134

periodically storing the security association in non-volatile storage in order restore the security association in case of a power failure to as taught by Jari (abstract).

Regarding claim 2, Leung discloses the method according to claim 1. Leung lacks or does not expressly disclose encrypting the security association prior to periodically storing the security association in the non-volatile storage. However, Jari discloses encrypting the security association prior to periodically storing the security association in the non-volatile storage ([0010]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Leung with the device of Jari, to encrypt the security association before storing the security association in order to ensure secure communication between the network and external users, as taught by Jari (abstract).

Regarding claim 3, Jari further discloses wherein the step of periodically storing includes the step of detecting a trigger event (fig. 2, #11).

Regarding claim 4, Jari further discloses the method according to claim 3 wherein the step of detecting a trigger event includes the step of detecting a change in the security association (fig. 2, #11).

Regarding claim 5, Jari further discloses the method according to claim 1 further comprising the step of updating the contents of the table using the security association stored in non-volatile storage (fig. 3, #25).

Regarding claim 6, Leung discloses a method for maintaining security associations between a server and a member, the method comprising the steps of: generating a security association permitting communication between the server and the member (col. 5, lines 5-8); storing the security association in a location available to the server (col. 6, lines (49-52); periodically storing the security association in a non-volatile memory; and retrieving the security association from the non-volatile memory in the event that the security association becomes unavailable to the server. Leung lacks or does not expressly disclose encrypting the security association prior to periodically storing the security association in the non-volatile storage. However, Jari discloses encrypting the security association prior to periodically storing the security association in the non-volatile storage (¶[0010]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Leung with the device of Jari, to encrypt the security association before storing the security association in order to ensure secure communication between the network and external users, as taught by Jari (abstract).

Regarding claim 7, Leung discloses the method according to claim 6. Leung lacks or does not expressly disclose encrypting the security association prior to periodically

storing the security association in the non-volatile storage. However, Jari discloses encrypting the security association prior to periodically storing the security association in the non-volatile storage (¶[0010]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Leung with the device of Jari, to encrypt the security association before storing the security association in order to ensure secure communication between the network and external users, as taught by Jari (abstract).

Regarding claim 8, Jari further discloses wherein the step of periodically storing the security association includes the step of detecting a trigger event (fig. 2, #11).

Regarding claim 9, Jari further discloses wherein the step of detecting the trigger event includes the step of detecting a new security association between the server and the member (¶[0002], lines 21-26).

Regarding claim 10, Leung discloses an apparatus for preserving security associations between at least two entities comprises:  
a first table for storing a security association related to communication between the at least two entities/security-association table (fig. 4). Leung lacks or does not expressly disclose a second table for storing at least a portion of the first table and means for periodically copying at least a portion of the first table to the second table. However, Jari discloses a non-volatile memory including a second table for storing at least a

portion of the first table; and means for periodically copying the at least a portion of the first table to the second table (¶[0005]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Leung with the device of Jari, to periodically storing the security association in non-volatile storage in order restore the security association in case of a power failure to as taught by Jari (abstract).

Regarding claim 11, Leung discloses the apparatus of claim 10, further comprising means for encrypting the at least a portion of the first table prior to copying the at least a portion of the first table to the second table. Leung lacks or does not expressly disclose encrypting the at least a portion of the first table prior to copying the at least a portion of the first table to the second table. However, Jari discloses encrypting the at least a portion of the first table prior to copying the at least a portion of the first table to the second table (¶[0010] & fig. 2, #14-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Leung with the device of Jari, to encrypt the security association before storing the security association in order to ensure secure communication between the network and external users, as taught by Jari (abstract).

Regarding claim 12, Jari further discloses means for copying overwriting the at least a portion of the first table with contents of the second table (fig. 3, #25).

Regarding claim 13, Jari further discloses including encryption logic for encrypting the at least a portion of the first table (fig. 2, #14).

Regarding claim 14, Jari further discloses including decryption logic for decrypting the second table (fig. 3, #23).

Regarding claim 15, Jari further discloses further comprising a key, stored in non-volatile memory, for encrypting the at least a portion of the first table (¶[0036]).

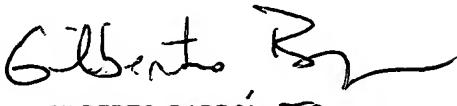
### ***Conclusion***

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure
  - a. U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0123153, to Wright et al.
  - b. U.S. Patent No. 7,032,241 to Venkatachary et al.
  - c. U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0044891 to Hanzlik et al.
  - d. U.S. Patent No. 7,086,086 to Ellis.
5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Aubrey H. Wyszynski whose telephone number is (571)272-8155. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday, and alternate Friday's.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on (571)272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AHW

  
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